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within the maximum time period specified in this paragraph, the entry summary or electronic equivalent shall be filed on the next business day and shall be completed in pertinent part as follows:

- (1) The export permit number field shall be completed by inserting as many eights as are necessary to complete the field; and
- (2) The export fee payment status field shall be completed by inserting an "A" followed by two zeros.
- (d) Absence of export permit number and fee status data for certain remanufactured softwood lumber products. In the case of a softwood lumber mill product classifiable in HTSUS subheading 4409.10.10, 4409.10.20, 4407.10.00. 4409.10.90 that is imported from Canada and that was first manufactured in Canada in the Province of Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, or Alberta, if no export permit for the product is issued by the Government of Canada because the product was previously subjected to processing operations outside Canada, the entry summary, Customs Form 7501, or an electronic equivalent, shall include the Canadian province or territory in which the product was first manufactured and also shall be completed in pertinent part as follows:
- (1) The export permit number field shall be completed by inserting as many nines as are necessary to complete the field; and
- (2) The export fee payment status field shall be completed by inserting an "A" followed by two zeros.

[T.D. 97-9, 62 FR 8622, Feb. 26, 1997, as amended by T.D. 00-36, 65 FR 33253, May 23, 2000]

STEEL PRODUCTS

§ 12.145 Entry or admission of certain steel products.

In any case in which a steel import license number is required to be obtained under regulations promulgated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, that license number must be included:

(a) On the entry summary, Customs Form 7501, or on an electronic equivalent, at the time of filing, in the case of merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, in

the customs territory of the United States; or

(b) On Customs Form 214, at the time of filing under Part 146 of this chapter, in the case of merchandise admitted into a foreign trade zone.

[T.D. 03-13, 68 FR 13839, Mar. 21, 2003]

MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

§ 12.150 Merchandise prohibited by economic sanctions; detention; seizure or other disposition; blocked property.

- (a) Generally. Merchandise from certain countries designated by the President as constituting a threat to the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States shall be detained until the question of its release, seizure, or other disposition has been determined under law and regulations issued by the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) (31 CFR Chapter V).
- (b) Seizure. When an unlicensed importation of merchandise subject to OFAC's regulations is determined to be prohibited, no entry for any purpose shall be permitted and, unless the immediate reexportation or other disposition of such merchandise under Customs supervision has previously been authorized by OFAC, the merchandise shall be seized.
- (c) Licenses. OFAC's regulations may authorize OFAC to issue licenses on a case-by-case basis authorizing the importation of otherwise prohibited merchandise under certain conditions. If such a license is issued subsequent to the attempted entry and seizure of the merchandise, importation shall be conditioned upon the importer:
- (1) Agreeing in writing to hold the Government harmless, and
- (2) Paying any storage and other Customs fees, costs, or expenses, as well as any mitigated forfeiture amount or monetary penalty imposed or assessed by Customs or OFAC, or both.
- (d) Blocked property. Merchandise which constitutes property in which the government or any national of certain designated countries has an interest may be blocked (frozen) pursuant to OFAC's regulations and may not be